

BIOPSY/ACCESS TOOL WITH INTEGRATED

BIOPSY DEVICE AND ACCESS CANNULA AND USE THEREOF

This application is a Continuation-in-Part  
application of U.S. Application No. 10/017,770, filed  
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Background Of The Invention

Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates generally to surgical  
devices and methods, methods for harvesting specimens  
and accessing remote anatomical sites, more specifically  
to biopsy devices integrated with access cannulae and  
methods of use thereof.

Description Of The Related Art

Various biopsy devices and access cannulae are  
known in the art. Typically, these devices are  
configured to work independently of one another, and are  
not designed to work in concert so as to allow the  
precise retrieval of a biopsy specimen relative to  
placement of an access cannula.

In certain surgical procedures such as  
vertebroplasty, endoscopy, laparoscopy, and arthroscopy,  
an access cannula is used to establish a pathway to a

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remote operative site in the body. Often the operative site is surrounded by critical neurovascular structures that must be protected from iatrogenic compromise. It would therefore be an advantage over the prior art to have an integrated access tool and biopsy device that function in concert with one another to minimize tissue trauma, and more importantly, maintain a tract to the remote operative site. It would be a further advantage over the prior art to have a guided biopsy device for harvesting tissue from a remote internal body site.

For example, the state of the art provides biopsy tools that work independently of access cannulas. An example of known biopsy tools is shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,595,186, issued January 21, 1997, to Olah, et al. or U.S. Patent No. 4,487,209, issued December 11, 1984, to Mehl. In addition, European Patent No. 1074231, granted February 7, 2001, to Al-Assir represents a surgical technique using an access cannula.

Unfortunately, conventional practices require first establishing a tract to the remote operative site with a biopsy tool. After harvesting a specimen and removing the biopsy tool, the tract to the remote operative site

must then be re-established when positioning a cannula,  
causing additional trauma to intervening tissue  
(particularly if positioning the cannula creates a  
different access tract) and risking injury to vital  
5 anatomical structures adjacent to or in the cannula  
access path.

Additionally, it is often desirable to locate the  
tract to a remote operative site with a small guide wire  
under fluoroscopic visualization. After the guide wire  
tract is established, larger tools can be placed over  
the guide wire and advanced along the "guided" path to  
the operative site. It would be an improvement over the  
prior art to provide a biopsy device that is guided over  
a wire or rod to reach a remote operative site with  
minimal disruption or trauma to the adjacent tissue. It  
would be a further improvement to provide a cannula that  
is guided into position by a biopsy device to maintain  
the tract previously established to the remote operative  
site by the biopsy device and minimize the number of  
20 steps required to carry out the surgical procedure.

Summary Of The Invention

One aspect of the present invention is an integrated biopsy/access tool for harvesting a biopsy specimen and provides access to a remote anatomical site. The inventive biopsy/access tool comprises: i) a biopsy device having distal and proximal ends; ii) a cannula having distal and proximal ends, and a first functional channel extending therebetween; and iii) a handle means, removably coupled to at least one of the biopsy device and cannula.

In the inventive biopsy/access device, if the handle means is separated from the biopsy device, at least a portion of the first functional channel is capable of telescoping over the biopsy device. Preferred, inventive cannulae may have a distal tip adapted to gently displace tissue outward (thereby avoiding tissue trauma) as a cannula is advanced over a biopsy device. Although alternative embodiments are disclosed herein, generally, when the cannula is completely advanced over the biopsy device, the distal ends of the biopsy device and cannula may be aligned.

The invention also comprises a method for obtaining a biopsy specimen, accessing a remote anatomical site, or both. In the inventive method one places a biopsy device at an anatomical site; advances a cannula over the biopsy device; secures the biopsy specimen; and withdraws the biopsy device containing the biopsy specimen, thereby providing access to a remote anatomical site without having to re-establish a cannula tract. Although skilled artisans will appreciate various procedural alternatives, in a preferred inventive method, prior to placing the biopsy device, one may position a placement means at the remote anatomical site. The inventive method may employ any of the inventive placement means contemplated herein. In a further exemplary method, one advances a trocar through the skin to a remote anatomical site. The trocar proximal end may preferably be adapted to receive a handle prior to placement of the trocar. The connection between the trocar and the trocar handle is adapted to transmit compression and torque, thus facilitating/advancing the distal end of the trocar to the remote anatomical site. The trocar may be

cannulated so as to advance over a guide wire first placed at the remote anatomical site. After final placement of the trocar, the guidewire and handle are removed.

5      Brief Description Of The Drawings

These and other objects and features of the present invention will be more fully disclosed or rendered obvious by the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the invention, which is to be considered together with the accompanying drawings wherein like numbers refer to like parts and further wherein:

Fig. 1 is an exploded view of a preferred embodiment of an inventive biopsy/access tool;

Fig. 2A is a top view showing a vertebra, trocar and trocar handle in a first operative position;

Fig. 2B is a top view of the vertebra and trocar in a second operative position;

Fig. 2C is a transverse sectional view of the trocar handle shown in 2A, taken along the line 2C-2C of Fig. 2A;

Fig. 2D is a longitudinal sectional view of the trocar handle shown in 2A, taken along the line 2D-2D of Fig. 2A;

Fig. 3A is a top view of a vertebra and guide wire in a first operative position;

Fig. 3B is a top view of the vertebra and guide wire in a second operative position;

Fig. 3C is a top view of a vertebra, a guide wire, trocar and trocar handle;

Fig. 3D is a top view of the vertebra, guide wire, and trocar;

Fig. 4A is a top view of a vertebra, biopsy device, removable biopsy handle, and trocar;

Fig. 4B is a close-up view of selected portions of a preferred biopsy device, removable biopsy handle, and trocar;

Fig. 4C is a sectional view taken along line 4C-4C of Fig 4B;

Fig. 5 is a top view of a vertebra, biopsy device and removable biopsy handle;

Fig. 6 is a top view of a vertebra and biopsy device;

Fig. 7A is a top view of a vertebra, biopsy device and cannula;

5 Fig. 7B is a close-up view of the elements circled in Fig. 7A;

Fig. 8A is a top view of a vertebra, the biopsy device, removable biopsy handle and cannula;

10 Fig. 8B is a close-up view of the elements circled in Fig. 8A;

Fig. 9 is a top view of a vertebra and cannula;

Fig. 10 is an exploded view of an alternative biopsy/access tool embodiment of the invention;

15 Fig. 11 is a sectional view of the biopsy device, taken along the line 11-11 of Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is an end view of the biopsy device shown in Fig. 11;

Fig. 13A is a side view of a biopsy device, biopsy handle and trocar;

Fig. 13B is a close-up view of selected portions of the trocar and biopsy device shown in Fig. 13A;

Fig. 14 is a top view of a vertebra, biopsy device, biopsy handle, and cannula.

5     Detailed Description Of The Preferred Embodiments

10     In a preferred embodiment, when the cannula distal end is disposed relative to the biopsy specimen or anatomical site and the biopsy device advanced within said channel such that a handle distal end engages the cannula proximal end, the biopsy device distal end extends a distance beyond said cannula distal end, thereby securing a biopsy specimen.

15     Although a wide range of dimensions are within the scope of the invention, preferably, the biopsy device has an outer dimension ranging from 2 to 3 millimeters, and the cannula has an outer dimension between 3 and 4 millimeters. Depending on the intended use for a biopsy/cannula tool according to the invention, components of the tool will typically range in size, such as the, non-limiting, exemplary ranges shown in Table 1, below.

COMPONENT	SMALL	LARGE
Trocar	1.0mm ID / 2.0 mm OD	1.5mm ID / 3.0 mm OD
Biopsy Device	2.0mm ID / 3.0 mm OD	3.0mm ID / 4.0 mm OD
Cannula	3.0mm ID / 4.0 mm OD	4.0mm ID / 2.0 mm OD

Table 1\*

In addition, preferred biopsy devices may comprise a means for securing a biopsy. Such securing means operate to sever and retain the biopsy specimen, specifically a cutting tooth, as for example, is disclosed in Australian Patent No. 200033065, granted October 9, 2000, to Cervi, or U.S. Patents Nos. 5,477,862, and 5,462,062, issued December 26, 1995, and October 31, 1995, to Haag and Rubinstein, et al., respectively.

A preferred biopsy/access tool further comprises a placement means for determining proper placement or the biopsy device (e.g., measuring a penetration depth of any one of the biopsy/access tool, biopsy device, cannula or both at the remote anatomical site). The handle means may be removably coupled to the placement

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\* ID is inside diameter, and OD is outside diameter.

means. The placement means may be a trocar, a guide wire, or a linear scale. The trocar may, but not necessarily, be solid, cannulated (for placement over a guide wire), have a tapered distal end, an outer dimension between 2 and 3 millimeters, and a channel extending therethrough. In a preferred embodiment, the placement means (e.g. the trocar) is telescopically received within a second functional channel extending through the biopsy device.

In any of the inventive embodiments, tolerance between the placement means, biopsy device and cannula is small enough that tissue does not become wedged therebetween. A representative tolerance between an outer dimension of a placement means or biopsy device and an outer dimension of a biopsy device and cannula, respectively, preferably ranges from 0.02 to 0.3 mm, more preferably from 0.02 to .03 mm. Although thickness of a guide wire according to the invention may vary considerably, the guide wire preferably has a thickness of from 1.0 to 3.0 mm, more preferably 1.5 mm.

A representative, preferred linear scale according to the invention may be one or more axially-spaced

demarcations on the biopsy device or cannula. Employing this exemplary linear scale, when the cannula distal end is disposed relative to the biopsy specimen or anatomical site, and the biopsy device is advanced through the first functional channel, aligning a demarcation with the cannula proximal end, then the biopsy device distal end extends a predetermined distance beyond said cannula distal end, thereby positioning the biopsy device for securing the biopsy specimen.

In an alternative placement means, the biopsy device may have a distally-facing surface distal to its proximal end, and the cannula may have a proximally-facing surface proximate to its proximal end. In operation of this alternative embodiment, when the biopsy device's distally-facing surface engages the cannula's proximally-facing surface, the distal tip of the biopsy device will extend a predetermined distance beyond the distal tip of the cannula, so as secure an adequate length of tissue specimen.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the handle means simultaneously couples distal ends of the

biopsy device and cannula. In operating this inventive embodiment, one may place the resulting coupled assembly over the placement means (e.g., the trocar), release the handle means from the cannula, and further advance the biopsy device relative to the cannula to secure the tissue specimen. Or, either the biopsy device, cannula or both may further comprise a leuer-type coupler, the leuer-type coupler being removably coupled to the biopsy device or cannula and capable of removably coupling to the handle means.

A preferred handle means according to the invention may comprise one or more grip means, the grip means removeably coupled to the biopsy device, cannula, placement means, or all (or any combination of) the foregoing. A preferred grip according to the invention comprises a threaded member having threads that engage proximal threads of the biopsy device, cannula or placement means. In a more preferred embodiment, a first grip removably couples with the biopsy device, and a second grip removably couples to the cannula.

In some instances, the inventive biopsy/access tool comprises a trocar, a trocar handle, a biopsy device, a biopsy handle, and a cannula.

Again, the biopsy device, further adapted to be  
5 releasably connected to a biopsy handle, may have a second functional channel for telescopically receiving an outside surface of the trocar. After attaching a handle to the biopsy device, the biopsy device is placed  
10 over the trocar and advanced along the trocar so that the biopsy device and trocar distal ends are generally aligned. So as minimize tissue trauma during advancement of the biopsy device, the biopsy device distal tip may be tapered to gently displace tissue  
15 outward as the biopsy device is directed over the trocar toward a remote anatomical site. Upon final placement of the biopsy device at a remote anatomical site, the biopsy handle and trocar may be removed, more preferably, one attaches an extension to the biopsy device, thereby preventing its subsequent displacement.

20 In the inventive method, one may couple a handle means to a cannula and slide the coupled cannula telescopically over the biopsy device to advance the

cannula. In addition, although skilled artisans may appreciate modified method steps, one may secure a biopsy specimen by coupling a handle means to the biopsy device; advancing the coupled biopsy device; and fixing a biopsy specimen in the biopsy device with a securing means, the securing means severing and retaining the biopsy specimen.

The inventive method most notably provides access to a remote anatomical site for introducing, for example, devices, tools, instruments, medicaments, biomaterials and other matter, such as, without limitation, a delivery cannula, tissue modification devices, catheters, tubes, diagnostic instruments, and pharmaceuticals and therapeutic agents. In preferred, alternative methods according to the invention, one places at the remote anatomical site, through the cannula, one or more delivery cannulae; advances a push rod through the delivery cannula, thereby depositing a pharmaceutical or therapeutic agent contained in the delivery cannula at the remote anatomical site; and removes the delivery cannula.

Non-exhaustive and representative: i) tissue modification devices may be mechanical or pressure devices for displacing or modifying tissue; ii) diagnostic instruments may be video-assisted endoscopes and ultrasound probes; and ii) pharmaceuticals and therapeutic agents may be polymethylmethacrylate, bone growth factors, and calcium hydroxy-apatite substances.

Looking first at Fig. 1, there is shown a biopsy/access tool 3 comprising a trocar handle 6, a trocar 9, a biopsy handle 12, a locking nut 15, a biopsy device 18, and a cannula 21. The trocar handle releasably attaches to the trocar. The trocar handle 6 has a non-circular recess 24 (Fig. 2C) that connects to a corresponding shape on the proximal end 27 (Figs. 2C and 2D) of the trocar so that torque and compression can be transmitted from the handle 6 to the trocar 9. The trocar 9 is sized so as to be telescopically received within the biopsy handle 12 and biopsy device 18. The biopsy handle 12 has a split collet configuration 30 (Fig. 4C) on its distal end and is connected to the biopsy device 18 by means of the locking nut 15 that compresses the split collet 30 against the outside

surface of the biopsy device 18. As will hereinafter be discussed, biopsy device 18 is sized to be telescopically received in the central lumen of cannula 21.

5 Figs. 2A and 2B show the approach and placement, respectively, of the trocar 9 into a tissue mass. For purposes of illustration, the tissue mass discussed herein is characterized as a vertebra V, but the methods and devices disclosed herein may be used in connection with any soft or hard tissue mass.

Fig. 2C is a sectional view of the trocar handle 6 and trocar 9 shown in Fig. 2A and, in conjunction with Fig. 2D, show how trocar handle 6 may be removably attached to trocar 9 so that torque and compression can be transmitted from handle 6 to trocar 9, whereby trocar 9 can be advanced into vertebra V (Figs. 2A and 2B).

20 Figs. 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D show an alternate technique for the approach and placement of the trocar into vertebra V. More particularly, Figs. 3A and 3B first show the approach and placement of a guidewire 33 into vertebra V, followed by the placement of the cannulated trocar 9 (with the trocar handle 6 attached)

over the guidewire 33 as shown in Fig. 3C. Then the trocar handle 6 is removed (Fig. 3D), and then guidewire 33 is withdrawn leaving just trocar 9 extending into vertebra V.

5 Fig. 4A shows the biopsy device 18 advanced over the trocar 9, with the distal tip 36 of the biopsy device advanced to the distal tip 39 of the trocar. Fig. 4B shows a close-up view of selected portions of Fig. 4A, where the trocar 9 extends proximal to the proximal end of the biopsy removable handle 12. Fig 4C is a sectional view taken along line 4C-4C of Fig. 4B, illustrating how an internal taper 42 on the locking nut 15 contacts an external taper 45 on the biopsy removable handle 12, causing the split collet 30 on the distal end of the biopsy removable handle to compress and secure the biopsy device 18.

Fig. 5 shows the biopsy device 18 (with the biopsy handle 12 attached) after the trocar 9 has been removed.

Fig. 6 shows the biopsy handle 12 removed from the biopsy device 18.

Fig. 7A shows the cannula 21 advanced over the biopsy device 18, with the distal end 48 of the cannula

21 aligned with the distal end 36 of the biopsy device  
18 as shown in Fig. 7B.

Fig. 8 shows the biopsy handle 12 reattached to the  
biopsy device 18, and the distal tip 36 of biopsy device  
18 advanced a predetermined distance beyond the distal  
end 48 of the cannula 21 so as to harvest the desired  
tissue specimen from vertebra V. At this point the  
biopsy specimen is secured within the internal cavity of  
the biopsy device.

In order to regulate the extent to which the distal  
tip 36 of biopsy device 18 extends beyond the distal tip  
48 of cannula 21 (i.e., in order to regulate the  
penetration of biopsy device 18 into vertebra V), biopsy  
device 18 may include axially spaced demarcations 51  
(Fig. 8B) on its external surface for referencing  
against the proximal end 54 of cannula 20.

Fig. 9 shows the cannula 21 with the biopsy device  
18 removed. At this point, a subsequent surgical  
procedure can begin. The cannula 21 can then serve as a  
working channel for safely advancing operative tools to  
vertebra V, or for delivering therapeutic agents or  
biomaterials or diagnostic instruments to vertebra V.

Considering Fig. 10, there is shown a biopsy/access tool 3A comprising a trocar handle 6A, trocar 9A, biopsy handle 12A, locking nut 15A, biopsy device 18A, and cannula 21A. The trocar handle 6A attaches to the trocar 9A. The trocar handle 6A has a non-circular recess 24A (Fig. 10) that connects to a corresponding shape on the proximal end 27A of the trocar 9A so that torque and compression can be transmitted from the handle to the trocar. The trocar 9A is sized so as to be telescopically received within the biopsy handle 12A and biopsy device 18A. The biopsy device 18A has a distal biopsy securing means 60A (Figs. 11 and 12) to aid the retrieval of a biopsy specimen. The biopsy handle 12A has a split collet configuration (not shown in Figs. 10-14) at its distal end and the biopsy handle 12A is connected to the biopsy device 18A by means of the locking nut 15A that compresses the split collet onto the outer surface of the biopsy device. The biopsy device 18A is sized so as to be telescopically received in the central lumen (functional channel) of cannula 21A.

Fig. 11 shows a cross section of the distal end of the biopsy device 18A, illustrating a distal biopsy securing means 60A in cross-section. Fig. 12 is an end view of the distal end of the biopsy device, illustrating an end view of the distal biopsy securing means 60A.

Fig. 13A shows the biopsy device 9A (with the biopsy handle 12A attached) assembled to the trocar 9A, and Fig. 13B is a close-up view of the distal ends of trocar 9A and biopsy device 18A.

Fig. 14 shows a vertebra V with the biopsy device 18A and cannula 21A in place, where the biopsy device 18A is advanced until the distal surface 63A of the locking nut contacts the proximal end 54A of the cannula, thereby precisely determining the depth of penetration of the biopsy device into the tissue mass.

The biopsy/access tool shown in Fig. 10 is used in a method analogous to the methods illustrated in Figs. 2-9, with the following two exceptions.

First, the precision control of the depth of biopsy device penetration beyond the cannula is different, as illustrated in Fig. 14. The locking nut 15A attached to

the biopsy handle 12A presents a distally-facing surface 54A that is configured to contact the proximally-facing surface 63A of the proximal end of the cannula when a predetermined length of the biopsy device extends beyond the distal end of the cannula.

Second, once the biopsy device has been advanced to the proper depth as shown in Fig. 14, the biopsy device 18A is rotated 360 degrees so as to score the distal end of the biopsy specimen with the biopsy securing means 60A. Then the biopsy device 18A is removed with the tissue specimen.